

The real duel was between Roger himself and a succession of Popes. Neither Mignano nor the death of Anacletus brought peace, for, in the first place, the Legatine powers accorded to Count Roger long ago remained a burning question, and, in the second, Roger proved himself, like a true Norman, "*dominationis avidus*" "*semper aliena petens*."

The Sicilian was not content with the boundaries of Mignano. He aimed at increasing the kingdom to the north in Spoleto, at including Benevento, at pushing the line farther west and north against the Papal states. In 1143, he seemed about to take Benevento; in the summer of 1144 he made a fruitless attack on Terracina; it was all in the midst of a conflict with the Pope, but in peace or war Roger's aggressions were ceaseless.

On the first point, that of the Legatine power, the Roman Curia was at least equally in the right. This question went back to the very origins of the Hauteville power. Guiscard and Count Roger, -when they wrested Lower Italy and Sicily from Greeks and Arabs, did the work of the Hildebrandine Papacy, in widening the bounds of Roman supremacy and Catholic practices to the south

and east. A bargain followed between the Pontiffs and the Hautevilles; the Curia legalised the authority of the brothers, and conferred upon the younger the exceptional privilege of the hereditary Legateship; on the other hand the Normans made it possible for the Roman Church to rebuild the